

## A RICH ITEM.

We have just heard of the richest piece of villainy ever executed in these diggings. A very few days since, two men in a wagon, when within a couple of miles of Jonesboro, Union Co. Ill., asked a farmer who was the heaviest merchant in that town. The farmer mentioned some merchants, and among the number spoke of Mr. D. shon. They drove their wagon up to Dishon's store and requested permission of him to place a box (which they had in their wagon) in his store for the night. After urging some objections, Mr. D. finally consented to take the box into his store room. The men put their horses up for the night, and early in the morning had their wagon at D's store door to get their box and start on their journey.

Mr. D. then missed a bolt of fine broadcloth from his counter. His suspicions were aroused, he examined his desk and discovered that five hundred dollars had been stolen during the night. He then told the men that the box must not be taken from the store until it was examined.

They swore that he might go to hell, for they would take their box, and as they rushed to take hold of it, Mr. D. stepped out of the door and locked them in. Having obtained assistance, the door was opened and the men taken.

The lid of the box was then knocked off when a stout daring looking man sprang forth, as a fiend from earth, ready for any deed of desperation. He, however, turned "State's evidence," and declared he had long sought an opportunity to leave the other men—and that to have left them voluntarily would have brought their deadly vengeance upon him; that he had been engaged in many such operations, but had never been detected before—that he remained with them only because he was compelled to do so to preserve his life—that there were six hundred men in the United States engaged in the same business—and that the last time he was at the general money deposit station, the company had over fifteen bushels of silver and gold.

He would not be put into the same room with the accomplices, fearing they would kill him. What is remarkable, the two men swore to the officers that it was folly to put them in jail, for they had money and friends, and it would take at least one hundred armed men to guard them, and notified them that they could not possibly be detained three weeks.

We omitted to remark in the proper place that the bolt of cloth, money, and some pieces of silk, were found in the box, as well as a dark lantern and several little tools.

[Cairo Sun, April 10.]

**FINANCIAL PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.**—When Secretary Corwin made his searching report at the commencement of the last session of Congress, and prophesied that nothing but an increased tariff could save the country from ruin, we ventured to dispute the correctness of Mr. Corwin's reasoning, and the reliability of his estimates. A very brief space of time has furnished proofs sustaining our views. By a statement emanating from the Treasury Department, it appears that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, will exceed the estimates by five millions of dollars. The entire revenues for the year just closed will exceed fifty millions of dollars.

We cannot but rejoice at these evidences of the great prosperity of the country; and we also rejoice at the arguments advanced to favor a resort to increased taxation upon the laboring and producing classes, for the benefit of special interests, have been so signally falsified. The people, and especially the agricultural classes, will now see better into the character and design of that policy which is ever seeking excuses to increase taxation for the benefit of the few, in opposition to the interests of the many. We do hope, however, that the extraordinary prosperity in the financial condition of the country will not induce greater extravagance on the part of the Government; but that it will recommend a reduction of the duties imposed upon such articles as are essential to the comfort of the poorer classes.

A good and wise policy demands that the duties should be placed at the lowest rate upon all articles of general consumption. A low tariff is proved to be most favorable to an increase of revenue, to an increase of the comforts of the people, and to a healthy development of all the resources of the country. A patriotic and economical government, light taxes, a rich and prolific soil, and a free, industrious and moral people, will make the country great, powerful and prosperous, in spite of all foreign opposition and rivalry. On the other hand, a selfish and extravagant government, and high taxes, will retard the progress of any country, and make the people discontented, divided and weak. This Republic has now arrived at a stage in its existence, when it becomes of the first importance to its future prosperity, that the tendency in its government to greater extravagance and higher taxation, should receive an effectual check from the people. The extravagance of Monarchies is one of their worst features—one of the causes of their decline and destruction. A republic would be declared a failure as a form of government, did it not prove itself more economical than a Monarchy. [N. Y. Sun.]

**A Lowen "Factory girl" writing from the interior towns in Georgia, to the Lowell Advertiser, gives the following description of a southern cotton mill:**

"When I first went into the mill I was speechless, but my tongue has since been loosened and I have expressed my mind in tolerably plain English. The girls in the mill are so ignorant that we have to talk to them as though they were children not more than three years old. They keep their bonnets on when in the mill, and also the men, their hats. There is but one clock in the mill, and no looking glass until we carried in our own."

"A northern hog pen is a parlor, when placed in comparison with the mill. We had such a disturbance about the dirt, that the first superintendent came in with a hoe and shovel, and commenced work around the sink as though he was in a barn yard. Nearly all the girls in the mill chew tobacco. They have also a small stick, nearly as large as a pipestem, one end of which they chew until it is something like a brush, then they dip it in snuff, put it in their mouths and suck it like a babe. They pay twenty-five cents a bottle for snuff, one of which will last them a week."

Thos. Dorr is now editor of the Providence Daily Herald, a staunch and of course talented democratic paper.

**THE WHIG CONVENTION.**—An important whig Convention is held this week at Lancaster, Pa., for the nomination of a Governor and other State officers. The present Executive, Johnston, expects a re-nomination, and talks of a reelection by 20,000 majority. He is a Seward-Scott whig and one of the most adroit politicians in the State. Unusual interest attaches to this Convention, from the expectation which seems to be generally entertained that General Scott will be recommended to the Whig National Convention, as Pennsylvania's candidate for the Presidency. Should such a resolution be brought forward, it will at once arouse the friends of Fillmore and Webster, who will not dare to overlook such an example of defection at this early day. Pennsylvania is too important a state to be surrendered to the hero of Lundy Lane, without firing a gun or striking a blow. The result of passing such a resolution would therefore be probably, the abandonment of Johnston at the polls by the administration men, and the triumph of the democratic candidate. To avoid this catastrophe, therefore, Johnston's friends may think best to maintain silence upon national politics in this convention.

On the other hand it is already clear that the whig party cannot elect a President, if the choice is thrown into the House of Representatives. It follows, of course, therefore, that they must unite upon a candidate if they expect to win. It is very obvious that the man who is earliest in the field and gets the lead among the candidates, will stand the best chances of the nomination. To secure this advantage, Webster is now seeking the nomination of Massachusetts by subscription. He has been making journeys and toiling all summer, avowedly for the purpose of securing the situation. The friends of General Scott may think that they have no occasion farther to forbear pressing the name of their candidate out of delicacy to the administration, which does not seem to appreciate, and certainly does not reciprocate, their forbearance. Having the power therefore to nominate Scott, by a significant majority, they are very likely to do it, and let the consequences to Governor Johnston take care of themselves. We have no doubt that they will adopt this course, unless they become satisfied that the same result may be accomplished, by nominating General Scott at the local meetings in all the different counties during the canvass. [N. Y. Evening Post.]

**FUGITIVE SLAVE FROM WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.**—Yesterday, at noon, Georgia H. Roset, Esq., Assistant U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, reached this city in the Reading cars, from Wilkesbarre, having in custody Jesse Whitman, a fugitive slave, whom he arrested at Wilkesbarre on Saturday last. Marshal Roset was accompanied by Messrs. W. H. Beaumont, Jacob Cooper, and George Fell, who assisted in Whitman's capture.

Marshal Keyser having been telegraphed to meet the parties at the depot, was promptly on the spot with an efficient police force, and accompanied the United States officers and their charge to the Baltimore boat, on which they took passage for Maryland at two o'clock. Whitman is a large, powerful negro, and fought desperately before surrendering himself. He struck Marshal Roset twice upon the head with a heavy cut whip, and drew a large sheath knife, which he would doubtless have used had it not been for the timely and efficient aid of Messrs. Beaumont, Fell, Cooper and Seamen. Whitman belongs to John Conard, Esq., of Loudon county Virginia.

The matter was managed so quietly, as far as Philadelphia was concerned, that very few persons heard of either the arrival or departure of the fugitive. Some of the colored porters, wood sawyers, stevedores, and other employees along the wharves, indulged in threats, but they were overawed by the presence of the officers of the law, and made no attempt at rescue. An effort was made to detain the slave by a writ of habeas corpus, but the boat shoved off before it could be executed. [Philadelphia Gazette.]

**BARNUM'S VISIT TO EUROPE.**—The New York Herald says that Barnum has gone to Europe to discharge a debt of gratitude to the man who put him upon the high road to fortune and notoriety. When he first went to Europe with Gen. Tom Thumb, he put himself under the charge of James Markwell Esq., whose skillful maneuvering brought the General under the notice of the nobility, and finally into the presence of royalty itself. This alone was necessary to render his journey over the continent a triumphal march, and to turn the tide of wealth into the coffers of Barnum. The latter saw and acknowledged his obligations to Mr. Markwell, and in the warmth of his gratitude promised his benefactor a service of plate as soon as he should attain a fortune of \$50,000. He has accordingly set sail for England with this present, of American Manufacture, which will first be taken to the Crystal Palace for exhibition.

**The "Liquor Law" lately passed by the Legislature of Maine is very stringent in its provisions. It forbids the manufacture or sale of all spirituous liquors, except by authorized and licensed town agents; and then only for medicinal and mechanical purposes. If any unlicensed person shall manufacture or sell these liquors, he is subjected for the first conviction, to a fine of \$100; for the second conviction, to a fine of \$200; and for the third, to \$200 and four months imprisonment. It authorizes the search of stores, &c., for spirituous liquors intended for sale without licence, and the destruction of the liquor, unless proved to be imported, and in the original packages in which it was imported. No person engaged in the unlawful traffic is allowed to sit on a jury in any case arising under the act.**

**SECESSION.**—The Greenville (S. C.) Patriot states that the bills of South Carolina banks are already beginning to return from Georgia and Alabama, under the suspicions that their credit will be affected by the civil commotions of the State. Some of the merchants are already ordering their shipments to be made to Savannah instead of Charleston. One gentleman, who has spent perhaps \$100,000 in Greenville, drawn from his estate in Georgia, is about to leave the "sinking ship," and cast his habitation where he may be quiet and live in peace. Thus it is, the anticipation of secession is proving disastrous to the State—and yet the proportion of secessionists is only about one-third of the voters in South Carolina.

**PRICELESS VALUE OF A NEWSPAPER.**—Judge Longstreth, an eminent jurist, says of newspapers:—"Small is the sum that is required to patronize them, and most amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the Gazette which he takes, it is next to impossible to fill a sheet 52 times a year, without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away from him at school, should be supplied with a newspaper. I well remember what a difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not, access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were decidedly superior to the last, in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain, they had command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events, as well as a curious and interesting miscellany, and which youth will peruse with delight, when they will read nothing else."

**CANADA RAILROAD.**—A powerful effort is now being made to finish the Railroad to connect Detroit with Niagara Falls. The line is 228 miles long, and can be completed, with a heavy rail, for \$6,000,000. Erastus Corning, of Albany, and others, (Directors,) have issued a circular, stating that if barely \$1,000,000 is raised in this country, the road will be at once carried through, as \$4,300,000 has already been subscribed in Canada, by individuals and the Government. This \$1,000,000 will no doubt be raised by Detroit and Eastern capitalists, and in two years from this time, the road will be in running order. The road on the south shore of Lake Erie will be finished before that time to Toledo, and from thence to Chicago; and thus the far West will have two Railway routes to New York.

**MIXING.**—The advices from Lake Superior and other mining districts, continue to be favorable. The old companies on Lake Superior are making new and valuable discoveries, that the indications which led them on have not been deceptive. There are but few exceptions to these remarks. The copper mining enterprises of the present year are entirely different from the stock brokering operations of the previous copper movement. The companies are now devoting large amounts of actual capital to the exploration and development of their veins, and nearly all have been amply rewarded by the results of their expenditures, not in actual returns in the shape of dividends, but in the prospective value of their property, when their copper, by the opening of roads, can be brought to market.

**THE BOSTON RESCUERS.**—The Boston Journal reports at length the charge of Judge Sprague to the Jury, on the trial of the parties charged with aiding in the rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrach. The New York Commercial Advertiser says:—"It is a very able argument for the entire constitutionality of the law, which point, we apprehend, is now all but universally conceded. Judge Sprague showed that every objection to the present law applied to the law of 1793 with even greater force, and then showed that both enactments were in perfect consonance with the intent of the constitution and its framers. The Court occupied more than two hours in delivering the charge." The Jury did not agree upon a verdict, ten of them being for conviction and two for acquittal.

The river and harbor bill contained appropriations exceeding largely two millions of dollars. Now, reader, how much money out of this large amount do you suppose the West gets? How much is appropriated to the Mississippi below the rapids; to the Ohio below the falls at Louisville; to the Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee and Arkansas rivers? Why only \$240,000. To six of the principal rivers in the United States there is only appropriated the small sum of \$240,000; rivers which flow through and wash the soil of nearly or quite half of the States of this Union; and yet the same bill gives to New York more than \$400,000. [Louisville Democrat.]

**LAKE SUPERIOR OIL STONE.**—There is a quarry of very fine Oil Stone on Lake Superior, pronounced by the geologist Houghton better than anything before discovered for sharpening fine-edged tools. The London recently brought down some four tons of this stone for shipping East. The company are now working the quarry, and calculate to ship some twenty tons more this summer. The stone will prove an excellent substitute for the imported article, and can be had at twenty-five per cent less cost.

**JENNY LIND.**—The first concert in the United States, given by Jenny Lind, on her own account, took place in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The North American says it was the most successful and brilliant concert yet given. Like a bird free from its cage, she seemed to enrol in the very luxury of liberty, and to soar higher and higher, as the cheering plaudits of the assembled thousands greeted each new effort. She will do well enough without Barnum.

**FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.**—Recent intelligence from Washington has been received to the effect that the Republic of France has demanded of the Government of the United States the sum of three millions of dollars, to indemnify citizens of France for goods confiscated at San Francisco, California, in 1850, under pretence of having been imported, in violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

In several Southern cities the Cholera is prevalent, and quite a number of cases have occurred on many steamers on the Mississippi. More deaths are reported in St. Louis than in any other city. [State Journal.]

**VIRGINIA CONVENTION.**—This body has adopted a section making all elections *viva voce*. The Richmond Whig says:

"The 15th section was next adopted. It provides that the Legislature shall pass no law which embraces more than one subject, and that to be distinctly embraced in its title. And further, that no law shall be enacted by reference to the title only, or any section in any other law, but the whole of it shall be expressed in the act of itself."

"The 16th section, as adopted, gives power to the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting any person concerned in a duel from holding office under the Commonwealth. An ineffectual attempt was made so to amend as to make it a constitutional prohibition. A saving clause was inserted in favor of those who have heretofore offended."

## SUPERVISORS REPORT.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Ottawa County, held at Grand Haven, on Monday the 10th day of June, 1851.

The Board was called to order by the Clerk, and the following answered for their respective Townships, to wit:

Chester, Lorenzo Chubb.  
Polkton, W. C. Comfort.  
Spring Lake, G. G. Lovell.  
White River, J. D. Stebbins.  
Georgetown, S. L. Lowing.  
Ottawa, N. H. White.  
Ravenna, T. Fletcher.  
Tallmadge, Israel V. Harris.

The meeting then proceeded to elect by ballot, a chairman for the ensuing year, and it appearing in the first balloting that a majority of the votes cast were given for Israel V. Harris, it was unanimously

Resolved, That Israel V. Harris be and is hereby elected chairman of the Board, for the ensuing year.

On motion, The Board adjourned until 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, June 10th.—Board met pursuant to adjournment, and the roll of Supervisors being called, the following not present at the organization of yesterday, appeared and answered for their respective Townships, to wit:

Crookery, Wm. Hathaway.  
Holland, H. D. Post.  
Jamestown, S. L. Gitchell.  
Muskegon, G. W. Walton.

On motion of Mr. Post, Resolved, That immediate measures be taken to procure the attendance of the absent members of the Board, to wit:—J. Streeter of Allandale, and Mr. Bigelow of Wright.

Mr. Post presented a petition praying for the organization of Town five North, Range fourteen West—which was laid on the table.

Mr. Post presented a petition praying that the Board of Highway Commissioners of Holland, be allowed to maintain two bridges across Black River, in the Township of Holland.

On motion of Mr. White, S. L. Lowing, N. H. White, H. D. Post and Wm. C. Comfort, were appointed a committee by the chair, for the regulation of the Tax Rolls from the several Towns.

On motion of Mr. Fletcher, A committee to examine and report on petitions for the organization of Townships, was appointed by the chair, composed of the following persons to wit:—Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Chubb and Mr. Hathaway.

On motion of Mr. Post, A committee to examine and report on ferry and bridge petitions, was appointed by the chair, composed of the following persons, to wit:—Mr. Stebbins, Mr. Gitchell and Mr. Lovell.

On motion the Board adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. The committee on the organization of Townships, reported a bill to set off from Holland and organize Town five North of Range fourteen West, and also to attach the South half of Township nine North of Range sixteen West—which report was accepted.

The committee on ferries and bridges reported, recommending that the petition of H. D. Post requesting permission for the Board of Highway Commissioners of Holland to maintain two bridges across Black River, be granted; also, that an appropriation be made for building a bridge across Lloyd Bayou.

On motion of Mr. White, Resolved, That sec. 1 of the report of the committee on ferries and bridges, granting power to the Highway Commissioners of Holland to maintain two bridges across Black River, be adopted.

Mr. Comfort offered a resolution, instructing the County Treasurer to pay to the Treasurer of the Township of Polkton, three hundred dollars, which was appropriated in 1847, by the Board of Supervisors, to erect a bridge across Deer Creek, which resolution was laid on the table.

Board adjourned till 7 o'clock to-morrow A. M. June 11th.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Fletcher presented a petition praying that one hundred dollars be appropriated for repairing bridges in Holland; which was referred to the committee on ferries and bridges.

The committee on ferries and bridges reported, recommending that no appropriation be made at the present session of the Board, for the building of bridges or improvement of roads; also, that the rate of ferriage for a single person, at the ferry between Grand Haven and Mill Point, be reduced to three cents.

The resolution offered by Mr. Comfort relative to an appropriation of three hundred dollars for building a bridge in Polkton was taken up, and after some discussion Mr. Comfort withdrew the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Post, Resolved, That the Co. Treasurer and Clerk, be instructed to present to the Board at their next meeting a full statement of the finances of the county.

On motion the Board adjourned till 2 P. M.

On motion of Mr. Lowing, Resolved, That the Board proceed to elect by ballot a delegate to attend the State Board of Equalization at Lansing; on the second balloting there were eleven votes cast all of which were given for I. V. Harris, whereupon it was unanimously Resolved, That I. V. Harris be and is hereby elected a delegate to attend the State Board of Equalization at Lansing.

Mr. White offered a resolution to attach towns 5 north of range 16 west, and 6 north of range 16 west, to Holland, which resolution was rejected.

Board adjourned till to-morrow at 7 A. M.

Thursday, June 12.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. The Board was resolved into a committee of the whole and proceeded to the equalization of the Tax Rolls of the several Townships.

Mr. White moved that a deduction of twenty-five per cent be made on the aggregate valuation of the real and personal estate of the town of White River which motion was adopted and on further motion of Mr. White the Tax Rolls were now accepted as before the Board.

On motion of Mr. Comfort, Resolved, That the Supervisor of the town of Ottawa be and is hereby appointed a committee to enclose the jail with a picket yard, and also take such other measures as he shall deem best for the security of the doors and windows of said jail.

The following accounts were audited and allowed. Hawks & Bassett, \$ 628. A. A. Scott, \$83.40. H. Penoyer, 10.00. G. Parks, 17.91. J. D. Stebbins, 11.88. G. W. Farman, 13.75. T. W. Dill, 5.80. G. W. Walton, 10.81. G. Reed, 83.31. S. L. Gitchell, 17.70. Wm. N. Angel, 1.50. Jas. D. Lyon, 3.75. P. Fendergrast, 11.11. J. S. McClain, 6.40. A. S. Bagg, 27.00. J. Barnes, 5.25. F. Cole, 8.75. W. Hathaway, 10.80. W. W. Kanouse, 1.25. S. J. Green, 11.00. S. G. Harris, 100.00. W. C. Comfort, 12.60. J. S. Streeter, 6.66. L. Chubb, 10.50. G. S. Lovell, 6.24. J. Streeter, 4.08. I. V. Harris, 17.04. S. L. Lowing, 3.75. N. H. White, 6.00. H. D. Post, 8.64. T. Fletcher, 18.30. Hoyt G. Post, 102.97. Total amount of orders issued at the present session \$312.76.

On motion of Mr. White, Resolved, That the Highway Commissioners of the Township of Ottawa be and are hereby instructed to take efficient measures to prevent the obstruction of the ferries, and streets leading thereto.

On motion, the Board adjourned sine die.

Hoyt G. Post, Clerk of the Board.

Boston, June 24.—At Jenny Lind's concert last evening, a gentleman requested on behalf of a number of strangers present, that she would sing the Bird Song, which was not in the programme.

Mr. Benedict replied that he thought it was asking too much, but on the request being communicated to Miss Lind, she instantly complied and sang the song in a manner never before equaled, even by herself. The audience were enraptured and the applause lasted at least five minutes.

## MILL POINT CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has just received, and is now opening large additions to his stock of goods, which he proposes to sell very cheap for ready pay, to which he invites the attention of the public. His stock of drugs and medicines is greatly enlarged and now embraces nearly all the articles usually called for in this market; including Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, Dry Goods and Groceries; my stock contains some articles worth having, such as Sheetings, Prints, Musketto Netting, an indispensable article in this quarter; Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Rice, Codfish, Bar-soap, cheap Candles, Crackers by the pound or barrel. Also a new and splendid assortment of Crockery and Glass ware. Looking Glasses &c., &c. A choice lot of shelf Hardware, Window Glass and first quality Nails, cheaper than ever before offered in this market. Tin ware, Stoga Boots, Powder, Shot, Lead, Caps, and Wash Tubs in any quantity. No trouble to show goods—call and see for yourselves. [11f.] Mill Point, July 2, 1851. L. M. S. SMITH.

## FRESH GOODS.

### AT THE CHEAP CASH VARIETY STORE.

NOW in store and to arrive daily from the Importers and agents of Manufacturers in New York city. 5000 yds. Brown & bleached sheeting & shirtings. 5000 do. Prints, Ginghams, Lawns & Delaines. 2000 do. Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds & Ky. Jeans. 1000 pairs mens & ladies boots and shoes. 1000 ready made coats, pants, vests, shirts & overalls. 1000 mens & boys summer hats, & ladies bonnets. Grand Haven, June 20, 1851. LUT. H. GRIFFIN.

## NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which we will sell cheaper than any other store in Ottawa county; we will exchange for all kinds of lumber, shingles, bolts, saw logs, staves, ship knees, wagon spokes, hoop poles, and for all kinds of produce. Those wishing to make good trades please give us a call, we are on hand from a yard of tape to a steam saw mill. S. C. HOPKINS & BROTHERS. [11f.] Mill Point, June 21 1851.

## ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

State of Michigan, Ottawa county, ss. Jabez Barber, Plaintiff, vs. Augustus Stall, Defendant. Attachment.

A WRIT of Attachment in the above entitled cause, was issued at the suit of Jabez Barber, Plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels, monies and effects of Augustus Stall, Defendant, from the Ottawa County Court on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1851, for the sum of eight hundred and seventy-eight and seventy-three hundredths dollars, and made returnable on the 12th day of August 1851 which said Attachment has been returned without personal service on said defendant. Dated, Grand Haven, June 27, 1851.

RATHBONE & MILLER, JABEZ BARBER, [16w.] Plff's Attys. Plaintiff.

## LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Grand Haven, July 1, 1851.

Ackermann R.	Martin C. Lucius.
Adams Mary M.	Martin Lucius.
Alexander Harriet.	Mathews A.
Arnold Alvah.	McCall James.
Atkins W. W.	McCall James L.
Atwood Ambrose.	McClint Eliza D.
Beach Willard.	McClint Eliza D.
Beach Hiram.	Metcalf Wm.
Bell Elna.	Middleton H. H.
Billinge A.	Munn Judith.
Black Whitney.	Mudge Michael.
Bon Amanda.	Newcomb M.
Bruce Wm. M.	Nevsorn Daniel.
Bruce John R.	Porter George.
Burchard Charles.	Ramon Francis.
Burrows Candace.	Rice Isaac R.
Bunch William.	Roth Orson.
Cash James.	Romeyn A.
Chapin Alfred M.	Roberts Thomas.
Clancy Martin.	Roberts Charles.
Corey Reuben.	Robertson N.
Casswell David.	Rogers Norman.
Daniels Marion.	Standish J. H.
Dagen James.	Sprague G.
Deits Albert.	Smith Edward.
Delano Moreau.	Tallmadge & Co. H. R.
Dewey Elnie.	Thompson S.
Edgerton Wm.	Towler Samuel.
Eddy Capt. Horace.	Trope Nathaniel.
Farnsworth George.	Turner Wm. H.
Fehan James.	Upton H. V.
Ford George.	Warren Samuel.
Gibson R.	Welles Wm.
Gibson Jane.	Whitney George W.
Gordon Nancy.	Wheeler Elam.
Gramer Julius.	Williams B. F.
Haskins Russell.	Williams Jesse E.
Herrick Lyman.	Wilson Calvin.
Hobler Peter.	WORTH LETTERS.
Hooper Capt. F. G.	Bolt Jemcken.
Hubbard S. A.	Blatt Jakob.
Hughes Hugh.	Brute Jan.
Kilbourne Edmund M.	Hoesguards Lucas.
King J. S.	Micas Jacobus.
Knapp Charles.	Roeper J. D.
Langworthy Amon.	Snook J.
Luther Deborah.	Wm. M. FERRY, P. M.

## ATTENTION! LUMBERMEN.—Good Jobs.

Cutting and hauling during the ensuing winter, may be obtained on application to [11f.] GILBERT & Co.

**LOGS! LOGS!**—Wanted, 500,000 feet Pine Logs 16 and 20 feet long, for which cash will be paid on delivery. [16w] GILBERT & Co.

Cash will be paid for warranted No. 1 Shingles [11f] GILBERT & Co.

**SMITHS & DAVIS axes**, for sale at GRIFFIN'S.

**FORKS, Hoes, Scythes, Rakes & Shovels**, for sale at GRIFFIN'S.

**F. F. F.** And rifle powder, Shot guns and Percussion caps at GRIFFIN'S.

**CONGRESS Gold pens**, with extension holder for sale at GRIFFIN'S.

**DRIED Apples**, just received from Ohio, at Wm. M. FERRY'S.

**WARNICK & BRYANS** celebrated James River chewing tobacco for sale at Wm. M. FERRY'S.

**WASH Tubs** of all sizes of the best material for sale wholesale or retail, made by Benjamin F. Eames at Wm. M. FERRY'S steam saw mill.

**BROWN Sheetings**, for sale at Wm. M. FERRY'S.

**PORK**, a superior article for sale at the store of Wm. M. FERRY.

**CORN**, a large supply at the store of Wm. M. FERRY.

**MACKEREL**, the best quality, now on hand, and for sale by Wm. M. FERRY.

**BROOMS** of the best quality, for sale at the store of Wm. M. FERRY.

**FANCY Candles**, Oranges, Lemons, Prunes, Figs, Raisins and Nuts, received weekly and for sale by LEVI SHACKLETON.

**DETROIT ALE**, Sardines, Pickles and tomato Catsup, at LEVI SHACKLETON'S.

**PORK and Flour**, always on hand and for sale